

IN THE CLAIMS:

1. (Cancelled)
2. (Currently Amended) A method of fabricating a thin-film compound solar cell as defined in claim 1, ~~wherein sizes of particles to be deposited on the light absorbing layer is changed from small to larger by increasing a temperature of the aqueous solution.~~ having an n-type buffer layer formed therein for providing a heterojunction with a p-type semiconductor light absorbing layer formed on a back electrode, wherein the buffer layer is formed on the light absorbing layer by chemical bath deposition (CBD) process using an aqueous solution for dipping therein a surface of the light absorbing layer, wherein the CBD process comprises a first step of holding the solution with the light absorbing layer surface dipped therein at a first preset temperature for a first preset time, a second step of heating the solution for a second preset time to a second temperature higher than the first temperature and a third step of holding the solution at the second temperature for a third preset time.
3. (Currently Amended) A method of fabricating a thin-film compound solar cell as defined in claim 1 ~~claim 2~~, wherein the buffer layer of InS is formed by using the ~~aqueous solution of indium chloride and thioacetamide~~ aqueous solution is stirred all for the first, second and third steps.
4. (Currently Amended) A method of fabricating a thin-film compound solar cell as defined in claim 1, ~~wherein different quality of deposits in the buffer layer are formed by regulating a pH value of the aqueous solution from a small value to a higher value.~~

having an n-type buffer layer formed therein for providing a heterojunction with a p-type semiconductor light absorbing layer formed on a back electrode, wherein the buffer layer is formed on the light absorbing layer by chemical bath deposition (CBD) process using an aqueous solution for dipping therein a surface of the light absorbing layer, wherein, in the CBD process of forming the buffer layer on the light absorbing layer whose surface is dipped in an aqueous solution for depositing particles thereon, pH of the solution is changed from a low level to a high level to cause the buffer layer to have different quality of deposit layers therein.

5. (Cancelled)

6. (Currently Amended) A method of fabricating a thin-film compound solar cell as defined in ~~claim 5~~ claim 2, wherein a pH value of the aqueous solution is regulated from a small value to a higher value in the third step of forming the third step layer.

7. (Cancelled)

8. (Currently Amended) A thin-film compound solar cell ~~as defined in claim 7, wherein~~ having an n-type the buffer layer is ~~composed of particles of n-type semiconductor material and has a structure in which the particles are gradually or stepwise larger in size~~ formed for providing a heterojunction with a p-type semiconductor light absorbing layer formed on a back electrode, wherein the buffer layer is formed of layered deposits of particles of n-type semiconductor material and the layered deposits are different

from each other by grain sizes gradually or stepwise increasing in the deposits in a direction outward from the light absorbing layer.

9. (Cancelled).

10. (Currently Amended) A thin-film compound solar cell ~~as defined in claim 7, wherein~~ having an n-type the buffer layer is formed of ~~deposits having lower pH value in lower layers and deposits having higher pH value in higher layers.~~ therein for providing heterojunction with a p-type semiconductor light absorbing layer formed on a back electrode, wherein the buffer layer is formed of layered deposits of particles of n-type semiconductor material and the layered deposits are different from each other by pH-values being smaller in lower side deposit and larger in upper side deposit in a profile of the buffer layer.

Respectfully submitted,

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Enclosures